

Al Hidayah Hanafi Fiqh

Akmal al-Din al-Babarti Akmal al-Din al-Babarti (Arabic: أكمل الدين البابرتي), was a Hanafi scholar, jurist, scholastic Maturidi theologian, mufassir (Quranic exegete), muhaddis Akmal al-Din al-Babarti (Arabic: أكمل الدين البابرتي), was a Hanafi scholar, jurist, scholastic Maturidi theologian, mufassir (Quranic exegete), muhaddis (Hadith scholar), grammarian (nahawi), an eloquent orator, and prolific author with more than 40 works to his name 44db281c64

Al-Sarakhsi Abi Sahl Abu Bakr al-Sarakhsi (Persian: محمد بن احمد بن ابي سهل ابو بكر (السرخسي), was a Persian jurist and also an Islamic scholar of the Hanafi school of thought. The sun of the leaders). He was traditionally known as Shams al-A'imma (شمس الأئمة; transl. Ahmad b. Sahl Abu Bakr al-Sarakhsi (Persian: محمد بن احمد بن ابي سهل ابو بكر (السرخسي), was a Persian jurist and also an Islamic scholar of the Hanafi school of thought Muhammad b 44db281c64

Al-Kasani impact on the development of Hanafi law for a certain period of time. In contrast to the 'Al-Hidayah' of his contemporary al-Marghinānī it has never been 'Ala' al-Din al-Kasani (Arabic: علاء الدين الكاساني), known as Al-Kasani or al-Kashani, was a 12th Century Sunni Muslim Jurist who became an influential figure of the Hanafi school of Sunni jurisprudence, which has remained the most widely practiced law school in the Sunni tradition 44db281c64

Al-Hidayah It has been subject of numerous commentaries. 593 AH/1197 CE) (Arabic: الهداية في شرح بداية المبتدي, al-Hidāyah fī Sharḥ Bidāyat al-Mubtadī), commonly referred to as al-Hidayah (lit. The author, Shaykh al-Islam Burhan al-Din al-Farghani al-Marghinani Al-Hidayah fī Sharḥ Bidāyat al-Mubtadī (d. compendium of Hanafi jurisprudence (fiqh). "the guidance", also spelled Hedaya), is a 12th-century legal manual by Burhan al-Din al-Marghinani, which is considered to be one of the most influential compendium of Hanafi jurisprudence (fiqh). It has been subject of numerous commentaries 44db281c64

He was nicknamed Malik al-'Ulama' ("King of the Scholars"). His major work

entitled Bada'i' al-Sana'i' fi Tartib al-Shara'i' (Arabic: بدائع الصنائع في ترتيب الشرائع) is one of the most important Islamic legal manuals of the Hanafi tradition.

44db281c64 The school spread throughout the Muslim world under the patronage of various Islamic empires, including the Abbasids and Seljuks. The Central Asian region of Transoxiana emerged as a centre of classical Hanafi scholarship between... 44db281c64

Hanafi school Hanafi legal theory primarily derives law from the Quran, the sayings and practices of Muhammad (sunnah), scholarly consensus (ijma) and analogical reasoning (qiyas), but also considers juristic discretion (istihsan) and local customs (urf). It is distinctive in its greater usage of qiyas than other schools. University of Oxford. It developed from the teachings of the jurist and theologian Abu Hanifa (c. Younas, Salman (2018). the Hidāyah of Burhān al-Dīn 'Alī ibn Abī Bakr al-Marghīnānī (d. 593/1197) (PhD thesis). The Ḥanafī school: The Hanafi school or Hanafism is the largest school of Islamic jurisprudence out of the four principal schools within Sunni Islam. 699–767 CE), who systemised the use of reasoning (ra'y) 44db281c64

The Indian Muslim scholar of the 19th century, Abd al-Hayy al-Lucknawi, classifies al-Sarakhsi in the second grade of mujtahids, along with scholars such... 44db281c64 He is an influential jurist in the Hanafi school where the tradition is reported to have been that: "when in doubt, follow Sarakhsi". Both Al-Kasani and Burhan al-Din al-Marghinani, in their flagship fiqh books of Bada'i' al-Sana'i' and Al-Hidaya, have extensively drawn upon the discussions and legal reasonings presented in al-Sarakhsi's Al-Mabsut and Usul al-Sarakhsi. 44db281c64

Burhan al-Din al-Marghinani Sheikh Muhammad Abd al-Hayy al-Laknawi Burhān al-Dīn Abu'l-Ḥasan 'Alī bin Abī Bakr bin 'Abd al-Jalīl al-Farghānī al-Marghīnānī (Arabic: 1197-1135) (برهان الدين المرغيناني) was an Islamic scholar of the Hanafi school of jurisprudence. author of al-Hidayah, which is considered to be one of the most influential compendia of Hanafi jurisprudence (fiqh). Sheikh Muhammad Abd al-Hayy al-Laknawi mentioned in the book al-Fawa'id al-Bahiyyah, saying: And know that they divided our Hanafi companions into six classes, and the fourth: the class of those with preferential judgment, such as Burhan al-Din al-Marginani, who are able to prefer some. He died in 1197 (593

AH). He was born to an Arab family whose lineage goes back to Caliph Abu Bakr al-Siddiq. He is best known as the author of al-Hidayah, which is considered to be one of the most influential compendia of Hanafi jurisprudence (fiqh). He was born in Marghinan near Farghana (in present day Uzbekistan) 44db281c64

He was praised by several famous scholars, including Ibn Hajar al-'Asqalani, Al-Suyuti, Al-Maqrizi, Ibn Qutlubugha, Ibn Taghribirdi, Ibn al-Hinna'i, Muhammad ibn Iyas, Ibn al-'Imad al-Hanbali, and Abd al-Hayy al-Lucknawi, and the Sultan Barquq was honoring him. 44db281c64

Deobandi fiqh It also emphasizes the importance of Islamic ethics and morality, and emphasizes the need for Muslims to lead a pious and virtuous life. It is associated with the Deobandi movement, which Deobandi fiqh is a school of Islamic jurisprudence that is based on the Hanafi school of Islamic law. It is associated with the Deobandi movement, which originated in India in the late 19th century and has since spread to other parts of the world, particularly in South Asia. Deobandi fiqh is a school of Islamic jurisprudence that is based on the Hanafi school of Islamic law. Deobandi fiqh has had a significant influence on

Islamic education and. Deobandi fiqh emphasizes a strict adherence to the Quran and the Sunnah (the traditions of Muhammad), and seeks to ensure that all aspects of daily life are guided by Islamic law. It places a strong emphasis on the principles of fiqh, or Islamic jurisprudence, and is known for its strict interpretation of Islamic law 44db281c64

Al-Kamal ibn al-Humam He was a mujtahid and highly regarded in many sciences of knowledge and was also a Sufi. He is Kamal al-Din Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Wahid ibn 'Abd al-Hamid ibn Mas'ud al-Siwasi, then al-Iskandari, known Al-Kamal ibn al-Humam (Arabic: الكمال بن الهمام) was a prominent Egyptian Hanafi-Maturidi, polymath, legal theorist and jurist. al-Qadeer on the famous Hanafi book al-Hidayah. Highly regarded in all fields of knowledge, including fiqh, usul al-fiqh, kalam (Islamic theology), logic, Sufism, Arabic language and literature, tafsir (Qur'anic exegesis), Hadith, Islamic law of inheritance (in Arabic, known as 'ilm al-fara'id, or 'the science of [ancestral] shares'), mathematics, and music 44db281c64

He is famous for his commentary known as Fath al-Qadeer on the famous Hanafi

book al-Hidayah. 44db281c64

Bada'i' al-Sana'i' classical manual of fiqh for the Hanafi school of Islamic jurisprudence. The book is taught in Hanafi schools today. The author of the text is 6th century (Hijri) jurist 'Ala' al-Din al-Kasani. The book Bada'i' as-Sana'i' fi Tartib ash-Shara'i' (Marvellous artistry in the arrangement of the religious-legal regulations)(Arabic: بدائع الصنائع في ترتيب الشرائع) is a classical manual of fiqh for the Hanafi school of Islamic jurisprudence. The author of the text is 6th century (Hijri) jurist 'Ala' al-Din al-Kasani. The book was written as an explanation of Tuhfat al-Fuqaha', a work of Al-Kasani's teacher 'Ala' al-Din al-Samarqandi, whose daughter, Fatima Al-Samarqandi, accepted it as a Bridal Gift 44db281c64

Ibn Abi al-Izz He taught at schools and he assumed the office of judge in Damascus and then in Egypt. He was a jurist of the Hanafi school and was nicknamed Qāḍī al-Quḍāh (the Judge of Judges). Many who have written on his biography mentioned that he had vast knowledge, he had a high status and position, and that he was a Faqeeh (expert in Fiqh). He is best known for

authoring his magnum opus on al-Tahawi's creedal treatise Al-Aqidah al-Tahawiyyah. al-Hidayah, he is said to have discussed some of the difficult issues of the famous work of Ḥanafī fiqh, Al-Hidayah by Abū Bakr Burhan ad-Dīn ‘Alī Al-Marghinārī Sadr ad-Dīn Abū’l Ḥasan ‘Alī Ibn Abī al-‘Izz (Arabic: صدر الدين أبو الحسن علي بن علاء الدين الدمشقي الصالح) was a 14th-century Arab Muslim scholar. He served as a qadi in Damascus and Egypt 44db281c64

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